

TAXONOMIC NOTES ON THE GENUS ABLEPHARUS (SAURIA: SCINCIDAE).

II. THE RACES OF ABLEPHARUS BURNETTI OUDEMANS.*

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(Plate xxii; twelve Text-figures.)

[Read 27th October, 1948.]

INTRODUCTION.

This second paper on Australian members of the Scincid genus *Ablepharus* Fitzinger deals with the races of *Ablepharus burnetti* Oudemans. The species is recorded, apparently for the first time from New South Wales, about 600 miles south of any previous record known to me. Specimens from this State have been described as members of a new subspecies. The species has been figured for the first time. Notes are given on the nominate race. *Ablepharus heteropus* Garman, which had been relegated to the synonymy of *A. burnetti*, is believed worthy of subspecific differentiation.

ABLEPHARUS BURNETTI SYDNEYENSIS, subsp. nov.

Diagnosis.—*Ablepharus burnetti sydneyensis* is separated from the typical subspecies *A. b. burnetti* by the ear-opening being normally larger and comparatively free of dentification as well as the other points of difference given in Table 2.

Holotype.—No. 3061 in the author's collection; Mt. Riverview Lookout, near Blaxland, on the eastern scarp of the Blue Mountains, New South Wales (c. 33.44 S., 150.39 E.); 21.v.1946.

Description of Holotype.—Rostral not projecting, smoothly and bluntly rounded when seen from above, the area visible being equal to about half that of the frontonasal; four times as broad as long; short, slightly concave sutures with the nasals; straight, very short ones, about half the length of those with the nasals with 1st supralabials; the very long, slightly concave suture with the frontonasal is almost equal to the width of the frontal. Nasals small, very widely separated, each a rough parallelogram; all sutures rather convex and much the same in length, anterior one with rostral somewhat sinuous, posterior one with anterior loreal, dorsal with frontonasal and ventral, practically straight one, with 1st supralabial, postero-ventral angle touches 2nd supralabial; rounded nostril, with diameter equal to one-third the length of the scale, centrally placed; short groove running back from nostril to posterior border of scale. No supranasals. Frontonasal large, subequal in size to frontal, but noticeably smaller than frontoparietal; very long anterior border against rostral; shorter, sinuous, but nearly straight, lateral border against nasal and anterior loreal, the junction with the latter being about half that with the nasal; long posterior suture slightly concave against most of the prefrontals at sides then scalloped back in the centre against the frontal with which it forms a suture between one-third and one-quarter the width of the latter scale. Prefrontals large, each equal to nearly half the size of the frontal; widely separated; twice as wide as long, somewhat wedge-shaped; long anterior side sinuous and against frontonasal for three-quarters its length and then indented against anterior loreal; posterior border convex for half its length against frontal and then concave against 1st supraocular and 1st supraciliary. Frontal kite-shaped, large, very slightly longer than wide, length equal to its distance from the tip of the snout, width equal to that of the supraocular region at its widest; rather widely in contact with frontonasal anteriorly and frontoparietal posteriorly; sides against prefrontals, 1st and

* For Part i, see these PROCEEDINGS, Vol. lxxi: 282.

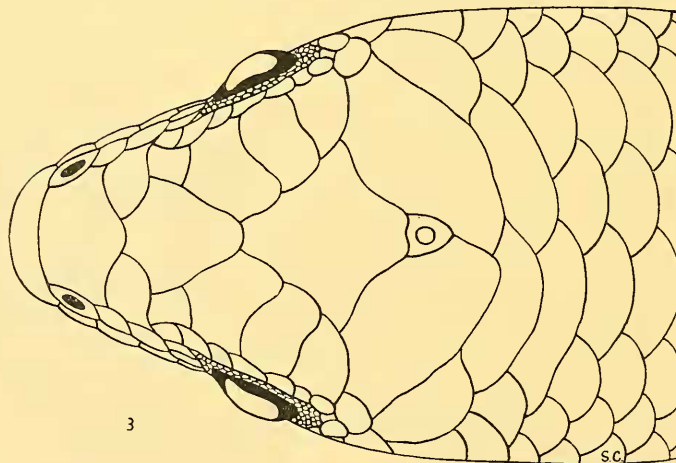
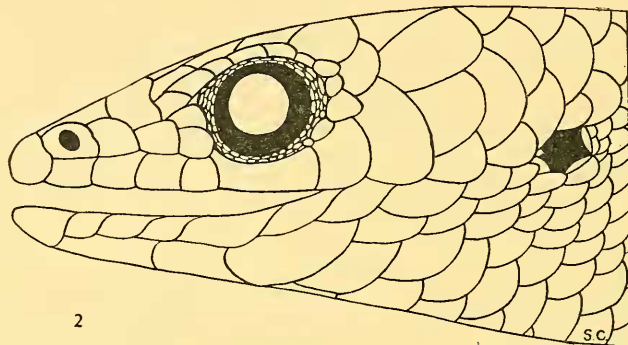
2nd supraoculars; widely separated from 1st supraciliary. Frontoparietal single; considerably longer, wider and larger than the frontal; long, sinuous sutures with parietals; contact with 2nd supraocular somewhat longer than that with 3rd, which is again slightly longer than that with 4th; indented against small kite-shaped interparietal. Interparietal rounded behind and enclosed between parietals, about one-quarter



Fig. 1.—Map showing localities mentioned in this paper.

the length of the frontoparietal; rather indistinct, central, rounded pineal area. Parietals each nearly equal to frontoparietal in size; irregularly lens-shaped, long axes, which diverge at about 90°, twice the length of the short; meeting behind the interparietal in a rather long suture sloping backwards towards the left; other sutures, long, convex, but nearly straight, with nuchal; about same length, or slightly longer, with upper secondary temporal; slightly concave, sinuous and about the same length

with frontoparietal; shorter and distinctly concave with 4th supraocular; and much shorter again with interparietal and 3rd postocular. Two nuchals on left side, one on right, each about twice the width of a following body scale. Seven supralabials, anterior four small, squarish, and not differing greatly in size, though the two end ones are smaller than the two they enclose; 1st in contact anteriorly with rostral and dorsally with nasal; 2nd dorsally with loreals; 3rd dorsally with posterior loreal and shortly dorso-posteriorly with the lower preocular; 4th dorsally with lower preocular; 5th very large, equal in size to three of the anterior supralabials, boat-shaped, long and concave upper margin forming the entire lower margin of the eye; 6th large and squarish, upper margin against a granule, postsubocular and 2nd postocular; 7th by



Figs. 2-3.—Head scales of holotype of *Ablepharus burnetti sydneyensis*, subsp. nov.
2. Dorsal view. 3. Lateral view. Length of head, 6 mm.

far the largest supralabial, being fused so completely with the primary temporal that only one scale is apparent, oblong, long anterior edge against 6th supralabial and 2nd postocular, slightly longer posterior border against secondary temporals and postlabial, shorter upper border against 3rd postocular. Large postlabial is separated by a single scale from the ear opening. Primary temporal indistinguishably fused with 7th supralabial. Upper secondary temporal three times the size of the 3rd postocular, contained between it, parietal, 1st nuchal, a body scale, tertiary temporal, and 7th supralabial. Lower secondary temporal squarish, larger than 3rd postocular, bounded posteriorly by the tall, band-like tertiary temporal. Body scales begin behind the

nuchals, upper secondary temporal, tertiary temporal and postlabial. Anterior loreal slightly smaller than nasal, taller than long, nearly straight anterior and ventral borders against nasal and 2nd supralabial respectively; long, sweepingly convex, dorsal and posterior border against frontonasal, prefrontal and posterior loreal. The posterior loreal is squarish; about equal in size and shape to the anterior; lying between anterior loreal, prefrontal, 1st supraciliary, preoculars, and 2nd and 3rd supralabials. The eye is large and is surrounded by rings of small, elongated granules; for the most part there are three rings of granules showing, but there is some irregularity, additional rows of granules appearing anteriorly and posteriorly, where they become more rounded. Two rather large, squarish preoculars, subequal in size, bound the granules anteriorly, and two small postoculars and a still smaller postsubocular behind. The 3rd postocular is large, about equal in size to half the 4th supraocular, squarish, contained between 4th supraocular, parietal, upper secondary temporal, 7th supralabial, 1st and 2nd postoculars and 7th supraciliary. Of the seven supraciliaries, the 1st and 2nd are largest, subequal in size and roughly squarish; the others are considerably smaller, roughly oblong except for the 7th, which is rounded; the 1st is widely separated from the frontal. There are four well-developed supraoculars, the 2nd by far the largest, then

TABLE I.

Measurements in mm. and other details of the Holotype, Paratypes and an Auxiliotype of Ablepharus burnetti sydneyensis, subsp. nov.

Number.	A.C. 3061.	A.C. 158.	A.C. 458.	A.C. 809.	A.C. 297.
Snout-vent	32	29	30	29	31
Tail	25	37	30	36	27.5
Snout-ear	6.5	6	6	5.5	6
Snout-forelimb	11	9.5	11	10	11
Axilla-groin	15	14	15	16	17
Head, length	6	6	6	5.5	6.5
Head, width	4.5	4.5	5	5	4.5
Body, width	5.5	4.5	5.5	6	5.5
Forelimb, length	7.5	7	8	8	8
Hindlimb, length	10	10	10	9	9.5
Tail/Snout-vent	0.78	1.28	1.00	1.24	0.89
Axilla-groin/Snout-forelimb	1.36	1.47	1.36	1.60	1.55
Midbody scale rows	24	26	24	24	26
Dorsal scales between parietals and vent	48	48	49	52	49
Lamellae below 4th toe	21	21	19	20	18

the 3rd, 4th and 1st; the frontal is in contact with the 1st and 2nd; the frontoparietal with the 2nd, 3rd and 4th; and the parietal widely with the 4th. The mental is moderate and followed by a postmental about the same size; there are three pairs of chin-shields, the 1st in contact, the 2nd separated by a single scale, and the 3rd by three scales; each of the 3rd chin-shields is elongated postero-laterally. Seven infra-labials, in order of decreasing size, 5, 4, 6, 7, 3, 2, 1.

The ear-opening is rather large, just smaller than the pupil of the eye, irregularly rounded, without definite denticulation except perhaps for one small irregular scale at the extreme anterior angle; two scales separate it from the last supralabial.

Scales are 24 at midbody, dorsally, laterally and ventrally subequal in size. Caudal scales larger; a series of large, transverse subcaudal scales begins six scales behind the vent. Two preanal scales moderately enlarged. Scales from above vent to parietals, 48.

Body rather short and stubby, the distance between the end of the snout and the forelimb is contained about once and a third in the distance between axilla and groin. Limbs moderately developed, forelimb overlapped by hindlimb to wrist when limbs are

addressed. Fingers and toes rather slender. Four fingers and five toes. Lamellar formula for fingers, 9, 11, 14, 9; for toes, 7, 11, 15, 21, 15; lamellae flattened and indistinct for the most part. Blunted tubercles on palms and soles.

The general dorsal coloration is uniform, medium brown on the body to about half a dozen scales before the hindlimbs, then light reddish brown to the tip of the tail; the transition zone of about a dozen scales is flecked, some scales bearing the darker brown of the body and others the lighter brown of the tail. Ventrally, the head, throat and most of the body are whitish; the tail, limbs and medial area of body to about eight scales from vent are pale brown. There are four longitudinal rows of brown dots along the scales of the lower jaw and the ventro-lateral area to the forelimbs. Under the microscope all dorsal scales are shown to be light brown with obscure dark brown reticulations and striping. The anterior spots of the ventro-lateral rows are each composed of scores of tiny brown dots. Both sets of labials are barred vertically in brown and white. There are scattered white flecks laterally from the shoulders to the head.

TABLE 2.

Differences between A. burnetti burnetti and A. burnetti sydneyensis.

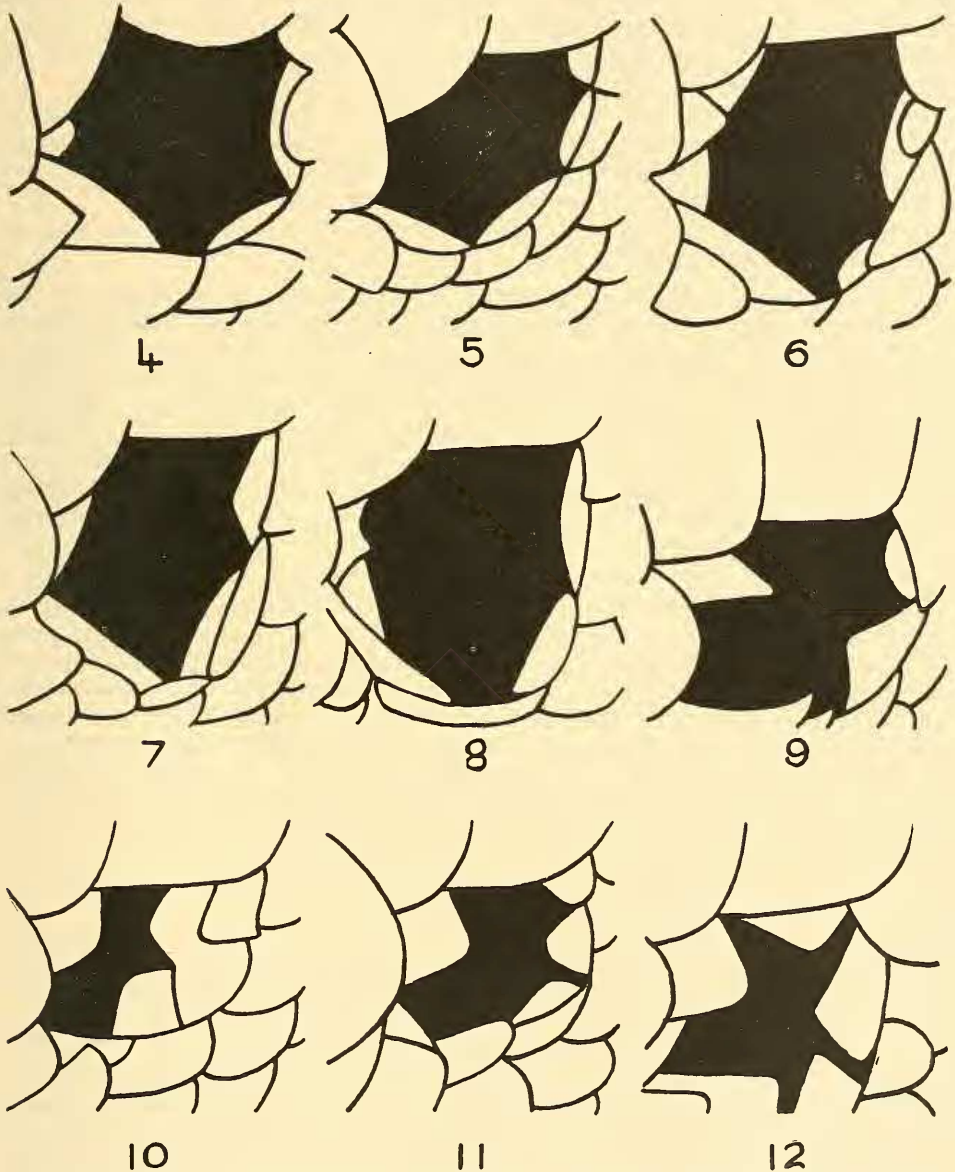
	<i>A. b. sydneyensis.</i>	<i>A. b. burnetti.</i>
Snout	Not projecting.	Slightly, but noticeably projecting.
Length of suture between rostral and frontonasal.	Somewhat narrower than frontal.	Average of seven specimens, 0.19 width of frontal.
Length of suture between frontonasal and frontal.	Between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ the width of frontal.	Much narrower.
Anterior loreal in contact with postero-lateral angle of 1st supralabial.	No, in two specimens; at point in two.	Yes, in five specimens; at point in two
Size of postmental to mental.	From about equal to half as big again.	Tendency to be about twice the size.
Ear-opening	Just smaller than pupil of eye, almost clear of denticulation, at most one denticulation in specimens examined. See notes in description of holotype and discussion on variation in paratypes, also text-figures 4-8.	Normally smaller and with denticulation much more pronounced: A.C. 570 and A.C. 575, opening about half size of pupil, not rounded, oblique, one anterior and two posterior denticulations; A.C. 577, no denticulation, but opening almost completely closed and appearing as a very small slit; A.C. 598, opening would be practically size of pupil, but is nearly closed by five, large denticulations, A.C. 576, as A.C. 598, but denticulations not so big and opening only half size of pupil: A.C. 574, small, vertical slit with two posterior denticulations; A.C. 590, opening very small with two posterior denticulations. See also text-figures 9-12.

I have named the southern race *sydneyensis* because of its occurrence in the Sydney area.

Paratypes.—In author's collection: Nos. 158, 1 mile from Upper Colo towards Putty, 9.x.1938; 458, 7 miles north of St. Albans on Singleton Road, 1.x.1939; 809, 1 mile north of Parramatta, 24.xi.1940; all localities in New South Wales.

Variation in Paratypes.—The suture between rostral and frontonasal in all three specimens is somewhat narrower than the frontal. A deep groove from the posterior margin of the nasal to the nostril and then to the ventral margin practically divides the nasal in A.C.458. The interparietal is always small, but rather irregular in its proportions, the length varying from twice to equal the width. A.C.158 has two nuchals on each side; A.C.458 two on the left and one on the right; and A.C.809 one

on the left and two on the right. In no case is the 7th supralabial fused with the primary temporal as in the holotype; the 6th is the largest supralabial, and the 7th is pentagonal, considerably smaller than the 6th and about equal in area to the primary



Figs. 4-12.—Ear-openings of *Ablepharus burnetti*. Nine of the 13 specimens discussed have been drawn to illustrate the characteristic differences in size and prominence of denticulation in two races. All figures are drawn to the same scale. 4-8, *A. b. sydneyensis*; 9-12, *A. b. burnetti*. 4, A.C.3061; 5, A.C.158; 6, A.C. 458; 7, A.C.809; 8, A.C. 297; 9, A.C.837; 10, A.C.570; 11, A.C.577; 12, A.C.598.

temporal; it lies between the 6th supralabial, primary temporal, lower secondary temporal and postlabial. The 1st postocular may be reduced to little more than a granule, the 2nd is always prominent, and the 3rd may be very large. Each paratype has six supra-ciliaries. The 3rd and 4th supraoculars are subequal in size in all three

specimens. In A.C.158 a large anterior scale appears as a definite denticulation; A.C.458 has one small anterior denticulation; there is no trace of denticulation in A.C.809. A.C.458 and A.C.809 have the short, sturdy habitus of A.C.3061, but A.C.158 is much thinner and more elongated. All paratypes agree substantially in colour with the holotype. They have the same warm brown dorsally, A.C.158 being slightly darker. A.C.458 and A.C.809 have orange or reddish tails. Measurements and some other details are given in Table 1.

A.C.297, collected 10 miles east of Singleton, N.S.W., 4.iii.1939, is regarded as an auxilotype as defined by Copland (1946, p. 69). There is no doubt that the specimen belongs to the southern race, with the holotype of which it agrees almost exactly, but it has been thought advisable to restrict paratypes to a small area.

The main points of difference between *A. burnetti burnetti* and *A. burnetti sydneyensis* are set out in Table 2.

I have been unable to find any reference to the occurrence of *Ablepharus burnetti* in New South Wales. This is rather surprising because the small lizard, although never occurring in large colonies, appears to have a reasonably widespread distribution. It probably occurs sparingly in suitable habitats on the Blue Mountains north of Sydney and then along the Western Slopes to Queensland. I suspect that it has been taken, but referred to *Ablepharus greyii* (Gray). This would be done by anyone relying on Boulenger's key (1887, p. 345), which was published seven years before Oudemans described his species. *Ablepharus greyii* can readily be distinguished by the number of supraoculars, the large size and band-like appearance of the anterior supraocular, other cephalic scalation, ear-opening, number of midbody scale rows, proportions, habitus and coloration among other characters.

The little lizards are diurnal but secretive in their habits and are rarely seen in daylight unless their cover is disturbed. They hunt under and among the fallen leaves and mould in tree-shaded rather moist places and under the overhang of fallen trees and logs lying in grass and other vegetation in more open situations. A.C.3061 was found in leaves and mould at the side of an overhanging stone between trees typical of the Hawkesbury Sandstone plateau. The sandy soil was slightly moist. A.C.158 and A.C.458 were collected on hillsides above swamps, one under a stone and the other under a log. A.C.297 was under a log in a large, almost cleared paddock. A.C.809 was hidden in mould under a flat stone in coarse sandy soil.

ABLEPHARUS BURNETTI BURNETTI Oudemans.

Ablepharus burnetti Oudemans, 1894, p. 145.

Ablepharus burnettii Zietz, 1920, p. 221.

The seven topotypes of the nominate race I have examined agree completely with Oudemans' original description (1894, p. 145), which follows:

"Burnett River, 4 Ex. Diese Art findet ihren Platz neben *Ablepharus greyi* Gray. Kopf klein, Schnauze kurz und stumpf, Rostrale nicht vorspringend. Auge ganz von granularen Schuppen umgeben. Frontonasale viel breiter als lang, in Contact mit dem Rostrale und dem Frontale, die erste Commissur sehr breit. Frontale fast ebenso lang wie das Frontoparietale, aber weniger breit, in Contact mit den vorderen zwei Supraocularia. Praefrontalia halb so gross wie das Frontale, grösser als das Interparietale. Frontoparietalia verschmolzen. Vier Supraocularia, das zweite am grössten. Vier Labialia vor dem Suboculare. Ein Paar Nuchalia (bei einem Exemplare rechts zwei hinter einander). Ohröffnung klein, rund, mit verschiedenen kleinen Lobuli. 24 bis 26 flache Schuppen rings um den Körper. Zwei etwas grössere Praeanalia. Beine kurz, die vorderen mit 4, die hinteren mit 5 Zehen. Drückt man die Beine gegen den Körper an, so berühren die Zehen von Vorder- und Hinterfuss einander. Schwanz bei allen mir vorliegenden Individuen verletzt, ziemlich dick. Oben dunkelbraun, unten bläulich-weiss."

Oudemans' measurements are given in Table 3.

Specimens Examined and Locality Records of Ablepharus burnetti burnetti.

1 (A.C. 570) 3 mi. from Mundubbera on Gaydah Road, Q., 9.xi.1939.

4 (A.C. 574-7), 30 mi. S. of Mundubbera on Brovinia Station Road, Q., 9.xi.1939.

1 (A.C. 590) 15 mi. from Gayndah on Mundubbera Road, Q., 10.xi.1939.

1 (A.C. 598) 16 mi. S. of Gayndah, Q., 11.xi.1939.

1 (A.C. 837) 2.5 mi. N.E. of Nullamanna, N.S.W., 7.xii.1940.

The first seven specimens taken in the Burnett River valley are topotypes

TABLE 3.

Measurements in mm. and other details of specimens, including Holotype and seven Topotypes, of *Ablepharus burnetti burnetti*.

Number.	*	A.C. 570.	A.C. 574.	A.C. 575.	A.C. 576.	A.C. 577.	A.C. 590.	A.C. 598.	A.C. 837.
Snout-vent	28	31	32	31	31	32	28	29	27.5
Tail	20†	45	20†	18†	30†	22†	30†	31†	32†
Snout-ear	—	6	6	6	6.5	6.5	5.5	6	6
Snout-forelimb	—	10	11	11.5	11.5	10	10	9.5	10
Axilla-groin	—	17	18	15	16	17	15	15	15
Head, length	6	6.5	6.5	6.5	7	7	6	6.5	6.5
Head, width	4	4.5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4.5
Body, width	—	5	6	6	6	6	5	6	5.5
Forelimb, length	8	7.5	7.5	8	8	7.5	7	7.5	7
Hindlimb, length	10	10	10	10	10.5	10.5	9.5	9.5	9
Tail/Snout-vent	—	1.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Axilla-groin/Snout-forelimb	—	1.70	1.64	1.30	1.39	1.70	1.50	1.58	1.50
Midbody scale rows	24 or 26	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Dorsal scales between parietal and vent	—	49	47	49	48	45	48	50	48
Lamellae below 4th toe	—	17	19	20	19	20	18	20	19

* Measurements from Oudemans' type description. He only gives the one set of measurements—probably taken from the largest of his four specimens.

† Mutilated, more or less regenerated.

The following notes are additional to those of Table 2 or summarize measurements of Table 3. All seven topotypes of *A. b. burnetti* have 24 midbody scale rows. Lamellae under the fourth toe number 17 (one specimen), 18 (1), 19 (2), and 20 (3). The interparietal is abnormally fused with the right parietal in A.C.575. A.C.590 has the suture between the parietals sloping backwards towards the right. Nuchals are most irregular, one specimen having three on each side, 3/3; one, 2/2; one, 2/1; two, 1/2; one, 1/1; and one, 1/0. The average number of lamellae below the fourth toe, *A. b. sydneyensis* 19.8 and *A. b. burnetti* 19.0, and number of scales between the parietals and vent, 49.2 and 48.0 respectively, suggest a shortening of the hindlimbs and body as we proceed northward, though the small number of specimens available does not allow of statistical treatment.

A New South Wales specimen, A.C.837, collected near Nullamanna, almost exactly half-way between the type localities of *A. b. sydneyensis* and *A. b. burnetti* is, as might be expected, somewhat intermediate in its characters. It approaches *A. b. sydneyensis* in the long suture between rostral and frontonasal (it is considerably wider than the frontal), and in not having the snout even slightly projecting. The ear-opening agrees closely with *A. b. burnetti* in the prominent denticulations, but the size of the opening is intermediate between that of the small northern and large southern forms. These features are evident in Fig. 9 and may be compared with the accompanying figures. In all other characters A.C.837 agrees with typical *A. b. burnetti*.

Zietz (1920, p. 221) records *A. burnetti* only from Queensland. *A. b. burnetti* appears to be less secretive in its habits than the southern race. The seven topotypes dealt with here were all collected while hunting or resting beside or under logs, six being in partly cleared paddocks and A.C.590 on a dry, stony hillside. The Nullamanna specimen was found under bark and fallen branches.

Possibly the less secretive habits of *A. b. burnetti* may explain the fact that Oudemans' specimens and seven of the eight lizards I have collected have damaged tails, whereas all five tails of *A. b. sydneyensis* are apparently intact.

ABLEPHARUS BURNETTI HETEROPUS Garman.

Ablepharus heteropus Garman, November, 1901, p. 9; Zietz, 1920, p. 221.

Ablepharus burnetti Loveridge, 1934, p. 378.

Ablepharus heteropus is not represented in the collections of the Queensland Museum and, being unable to obtain a specimen for examination, I have had to rely on Garman's type description. A detailed comparison of this with Oudemans' description and with topotypes of *A. b. burnetti* in my possession leaves no doubt that the Great Barrier Reef and Burnett River forms are conspecific. The comparison, however, brings out apparent differences, which seem to justify subspecific recognition of Garman's form.

Garman's original description (1901, p. 9) follows:

"Head medium; snout short blunt, rounded, slightly rojecting. Eye surrounded by granules. Rostral slightly swollen, largely in contact with the frontonasal; frontal moderate, hexagonal, in contact with frontonasal, interparietal,* prefrontals, and two anterior supraoculars. Prefrontals about half as large as the frontal, not in contact. Frontoparietal large, much larger than the frontal. Interparietal distinct, small, hardly as large as a prefrontal. Four supraoculars, anterior smallest, second largest. Labials six, fourth long and below the orbit. Parietals broad, in contact behind the interparietal. Two pairs of broad nuchals. Ear opening small, nearly hidden by sharp lobules from the upper and the lower edges. Scales smooth, in twenty-four rows around the body, scales of flanks smallest. Preanals small. Limbs short, anterior tetradactyl, posterior pentadactyl, not meeting when adressed. Digits short, outer on the hind foot very short. Tail longer than head and body. Brownish olive above, lighter toward the belly, with small spots of brown below the hinder part of the abdomen, under the tail, on the limbs, along the lower edges of the flanks, and on the lips and the sides of the throat; belly, throat, and lower surface of tail white. Near *A. Greyi* Gray, of Western and Southern Australia. Great Barrier Reef, Queensland; G.B.R. Exp."

The points of difference between *A. b. heteropus* and *A. b. burnetti* are set out in Table 4.

TABLE 4.
Differences between A. b. heteropus and A. b. burnetti.

	<i>A. b. heteropus.</i>	<i>A. b. burnetti.</i>
Rostral	Slightly swollen.	Not swollen.
Interparietal	Hardly as large as a prefrontal.	Half size of prefrontal.
Supralabials	Six, fourth below orbit.	Seven, fifth below orbit.
Ear-opening	Small, nearly hidden by sharp lobules from the upper and the lower edges.	Intermediate between <i>A. b. heteropus</i> and <i>A. b. sydneyensis</i> ; normally not large, but not "nearly hidden".
Length of limbs	Not meeting when adressed.	Meet or overlap slightly.
Colour	Small spots of brown below the hinder part of the abdomen, under the tail, on the limbs, along the lower edges of the flanks, and on the lips and the sides of the throat.	Spots generally missing except on lips. Occasional spot on limbs and in sub-lateral position. Spots a most inconspicuous feature.

There is a progressive comparative shortening of the limbs (overlapping to wrist: meeting or overlapping slightly: not meeting when adressed), decrease in the size of the ear-opening, and increase in the prominence of denticulation as we proceed northward from *A. b. sydneyensis*, through *A. b. burnetti*, to *A. b. heteropus*. Tables 2 and 4 taken together exemplify this and other trends.

* Lapsus for frontoparietal.

Loveridge (1934, p. 378) synonymizes *Ablepharus heteropus* with *A. burnetti*. He had only a single specimen at his disposal (Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, No. 6486); Garman's holotype of *heteropus* from the Great Barrier Reef, collected by the Barrier Reef Expedition in 1896; and no comparative material of *burnetti*. He gives the total length of the holotype, which was omitted in the original description, as 57 (26 + 31) mm.

Zietz (1920, p. 221), in his catalogue, gives only Garman's locality record.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXII.

Fig. 1.—Dorsal view of holotype of *Ablepharus burnetti sydneyensis* (A.C.3061).

Fig. 2.—Lateral view of same specimen.

Length of head and body, 32 mm.

Photos.—Miss A. G. Burns.